



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Echoes from the Field.

Nesting of the Pileolated Warbler in Los Angeles Co. My first set of this species was taken this year (1899) among the willows along New River, and the birds proved to be common and quite tame in this locality, some twenty nests being examined. The first layings were taken April 29, 1899 when three nests were found. Nest No. 1 contained four fresh eggs while No. 2 contained four considerably incubated ones, both nests being in blackberry vines and a species of *Papyrus*, one foot from the ground and were composed of dry willow leaves, weed stems and grasses, lined with finer grasses. The third nest was built in an old Song Sparrow's nest situated in a willow tree among dry thistle stalks three feet from the ground and contained two fresh eggs. On May 18 four nests were found, two containing young a few days old and two containing three eggs each, both sets so badly incubated that they could not be saved. These nests were all in *Papyrus* from six inches to three feet above the ground. On June 10 I found one set of two fresh eggs and sets of three and four eggs, both considerably incubated. The nests were all against willow trees among the blackberry vines. June 18 I observed one set of two fresh eggs, one of three eggs slightly incubated and one set of three with incubation advanced. July 2 the last sets were observed, consisting of two sets of three eggs each, slightly incubated and three nests with young. The eggs of this species measure about .60x.48 inches, creamy white in color, spotted with reddish and lilac, some eggs having a wreath at the large end while others are almost covered with markings.

J. J. SCHNEIDER, Anaheim, Cal.

Woodpeckers as Flycatchers. While the woodpecker stands in our books as an insectivorous bird, he is not ordinarily thought of as taking bugs on the wing. Such cases have been recorded, however, and I wish to add another. In August 1898, near Fall River Mills, we saw a *Melanerpes torquatus* capture a large butterfly in true flycatcher style. I am inclined to think that birds of this species recorded by Major Bendire, (Life Hist. N. A. Bds. II, p. 119) as storing mayflies in crevices of pine trees, may have caught them flying. Another species, *M. formicivorus bairdi*, has been seen in the same flycatcher business. Mr. T. J. Hoover tells me of two cases recently witnessed by him, one of which at least was successful.

It is well known that the Californian Woodpecker puts in his spare time decorating the oaks with acorns, but that he should try to fill a barn seems rather unusual. While I was at the Battle Creek Salmon Hatchery in the fall of 1898, an old hay barn standing near the hatching house was demolished by the Fish Commission. Woodpecker holes had been noticed in the eaves, but not until the roof was taken off did I suspect the birds of having any stores there. From each of several of the little compartments in the eaves, a large hatful of acorns was taken. The nuts had been dropped through holes made by the woodpeckers in the face of the eaves and as the holes remained empty, I presume the woodpecker forgot he had put nuts there already and so hunted others to fill them. The nuts were well stored, but no woodpecker could ever have drawn on them in time of need without enlarging the holes.

RICHARD C. MCGREGOR, Palo Alto, Cal.

Junco Hyemalis at Haywards, Cal. This junco has again been a winter visitant to this part of California. On Nov. 21, 1899 while collecting some juncos at dusk from a blue-gum tree in my garden, a male was brought down with several others and proved to be a typical *hyemalis*. This is the second I have recorded from this locality in twenty years. A female was caught in a trap set for small birds in the garden on March 20, 1880. Some fourteen specimens of this junco have been recorded for the state and no doubt there are others unrecorded. In Mr. Clark P. Streater's "Birds of British Columbia," he notes them as being one of the commonest birds in that province. The winter of 1897 seems to have found them unusually common about Pasadena, Cal. as five were taken and several others seen among flocks of other juncos.

W. OTTO EMERSON, Haywards, Cal.

Occurrence of American White Pelican and the American Avocet at Haywards, Cal. During the week of Nov. 17-24, 1899, large numbers of Avocets (*Recurvirostra americanus*) could be found feeding in the shallow salt ponds along the bay shore below Haywards. Several hundred could be seen bobbing up and down on the water, as they feed at the bottom of the ponds, which are only eight or nine inches deep. They are seldom seen in large flocks about the marsh ponds.

On Dec. 24, 1899, an adult male White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) was noted in a vacant lot in the center of the town of Haywards. It was first seen sailing low over the buildings at dusk and was followed by a band of small boys. One, a lad of great courage, told me he was afraid at first to tackle such a big-billed bird, but using one arm as a guard for his face, he made a center rush and put his arm around the big fellow, and bore off his prize! Two others were seen to alight in a field near town. Another was brought to me on Dec. 30, a lad having shot it in Redwood Canyon Creek, some six miles from Haywards. The bird was alone in the creek bottom. A thick fog was hanging over the valley, no doubt causing the pelicans to lose their bearings along the bay shore. This is the first time the species has been recorded from this locality.

A female Lewis' Woodpecker (*Melanerpes torquatus*) was shot in my orchard Jan. 4, 1900, and I have noticed it but twice in twenty years in this vicinity.

W. OTTO EMERSON, Haywards, Cal.

Nesting of the California Guckoo in Los Angeles Co., Cal. During the season of 1899 I found three nests of this species (*Coccyzus a. occidentalis*) in the willows along New River, where some of the birds may always be found during the spring and summer. Set No. 1 was taken June 17, 1899 and contained three fresh aggs. The nest was placed in a very bushy willow seven feet up and composed entirely of willow twigs and leaves, being very frail and flat and of the size of a dove's nest. Set No. 2 was taken July 2 and contained four badly incubated eggs, the nest being placed on a horizontal limb of a willow, six feet from the ground and similar in construction to the last. It would not have held another without an addition being made to the nest. The last set was taken July 19 and contained four eggs, considerably incubated, the nest being similar to the others.

J. J. SCHNEIDER, Anaheim, Cal.



On the Range of Some California Birds.

RICHARD C. MCGREGOR.

The excuse for the following notes is that they either extend the known range of the various birds mentioned or supply additional evidence of their occurrence in the given localities. To make more certain of the identification, specimens of all except the Waxwing and Roadrunner were sent to Mr. Ridgway who kindly gave his opinion on them.

Ampelis garrulus.—This species must be of rare occurrence in California as I find no records in the lists examined. It is not mentioned in the Death Valley Report, *N. A. Fauna No 7*; Ridgway and Coues give it as south in winter to northern border of the United States; Belding (*Ld. Bds. Pac. Dis.*, p. 165) records it from British Columbia, Fort

Walla Walla, Camp Harney, Willamette Valley and Fort Mojave, none of which are California records. However, as Fort Mojave is on the east side of the boundary, Cooper's record may or may not apply to California. The Stanford University collection contains a specimen taken by Edw. Garner at Quincy, Plumas County. The bird is a male and was collected February 15, 1892. Bryant has recorded the species from Susanville, where six were taken in February, 1892. (*Zoe*, IV, 226.)

Geococcyx californianus.—The Roadrunner has been observed occasionally among the hills west of Palo Alto and we have taken a few specimens near Santa Cruz, but never have considered it to be at all common so far north as